

Military Government
Weekly
Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
APO 742 U. S. ARMY

UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden



MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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THIS WEEK

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A Letter To Directors of Military Government

General Clay has sent the following personal letter to the Director of Office of Military Government in each of the three Laender and Bremen Enclave. It is published for general information.

21 April 1946

Now that Military Government responsibilities have been removed from the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, Third Army, I wish to emphasize the great importance I place on the effecting of a full and complete cooperation between all Military Government detachments and the U.S. Occupational Forces. It must be brought out clearly throughout your command that the Occupational Forces and our Military Government personnel constitute a team which represents the U.S. Government on foreign soil in an occupied country. I realize that local irritations occur at times because of difference in rank and because of the frequent movement of elements of our Occupational Forces which have led to certain friction in the past. Such incidents often come to the attention of the German population, particularly German officials, who misunderstand and draw false conclusions as to the lack of teamwork between Military Government and our tactical units

It is my desire that you encourage throughout your command that Military Government personnel, both military and U.S. civilian, make every effort to get acquainted with the neighboring and higher echelons of the Occupational Forces with particular attention to local constabulary units. Now that one Army Headquarters commands the ground forces throughout U.S. Zone, it is of particular importance that you and the senior members of the Land Detachment become personally acquainted with the Army Commander and his senior staff officers. To a more local degree this same desire to become acquainted personally with the Commander and his principal staff officers in each military community should be encouraged since these communities in many instances will provide services for both civilian and military members of Military Government that we are not in a position to provide for ourselves. We should also cultivate friendly relations with the Air Force troops and the staffs of supply and service installations adjacent to our Military Government offices.

I should like to hear from time to time on the progress made at all echelons of Military Government in stressing and effecting the close teamwork which is so necessary among all the U.S. elements in Germany

Sincerely,

s/ Lucius D. Clay

LUCIUS D. CLAY

Lieutenant General, U.S. Army
Deputy Military Governor

Labor Organization in the US Zone

Labor organizations will play a significant role in building a democratic and peaceful Germany provided that the union movement in Germany continues to proceed in accordance with democratic principles. The preliminary report of the delegates of the World Federation of Trade Unions who recently investigated conditions in Germany states that the trade union movement in Germany constitutes "one of the strongest and most reliable Anti-Nazi forces." United States Military Government has consistently encouraged the formation of free and democratic trade unions and requires that the initiative for labor organization stem directly from the workers, and that these associations be democratically governed. As a guide for judging the democratic nature of a union constitution, instructions respecting the following have been issued:

(a) Election of all officers at regular, stated intervals, not to exceed one year.

(b) Use of the secret ballot in elections.

(c) Provision for free nominations and an adequate period between nominations and elections.

(d) Provision for periodic membership meetings.

(e) Provision that approval of the membership is required for the organization to federate or amalgamate with other organizations.

(f) Provision for adequate and regular reports to the membership concerning the financial status of the Union.

(g) Requirement that the amount of dues be approved by the membership and that only such assessments can be made as are authorized by a majority vote of the membership.

(h) Requirement that the constitution be ratified by a majority of the members by a secret ballot.

(i) A clear statement of the obligations of members to the union.

(j) Provision that no member may be expelled without hearing by a body composed of an officer of the union and members from his own shop.

In addition to these democratic union principles drawn up by the Military Government, the German labor movement has voluntarily assumed a further democratic principle to the effect that unions are to be non-political and non-confessional. Whereas bitter controversies arose among the pre-1933 organizations due to the close link which existed with political parties and religious groups, it is gratifying to note to-day that Socialists, Catholics and Communists have agreed that political and religious commitments shall be deliberately avoided. Despite the growing differences among political parties, no conflicts have thus far arisen over these matters.

UNION DEVELOPMENT

Union organization in the US Zone has made reasonable progress. The pre-Hitler trade union movement has acted as the inspiring source in the revival of labor organization in Germany, and much of the organizational spadework has been accomplished by or under the guidance of experienced trade unionists who were active in the labor movement until suppressed in 1933. The growth of labor organization, however, has not been uniform throughout the Zone due to the confusion resulting from frequent changes in personnel and reliance on personal

views. Furthermore, while Military Government Directives and orders permitting labor organization were clear cut and specific there was lack of uniformity in their effective implementation.

Considering the present level of industrial activity in the US Zone, union organization has achieved reasonable progress. Over 427,000 persons are presently enrolled in labor unions in the US Zone excluding Bremen and the US Sector of Berlin.

ORGANIZATION

The present tendency is for unions to organize into trades and industrial unions. A trade union can be defined roughly as one consisting of inter-dependent occupations having some logical relationship. Such unions are called "Berufsgruppe" and may include workers in numerous industries in order to cover particular trades and occupation. The predominant type union is the industrial or multiple industrial union consisting either of a union operating in a specific industry or in several inter-related industries. These are called "Industriegruppe", and generally take in all workers (including white collar and professional) employed within the industries of their jurisdiction. To date this jurisdiction is not too clearly defined. Unless it is more clearly defined for each functional union and unless a spirit of labor solidarity prevails there is danger of jurisdictional conflicts among the various types of unions.

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

Except for North Wuerttemberg, all unions in the US Zone function on a local or Kreis level. No Land or zonal unions have yet been formed.

It is obvious that with the growth of labor organizations, the confines of a single Kreis are too narrow for the effective fulfillment of union functions. This is particularly apparent in such industries as public utilities where administrative districts cover a much wider area than do the unions. To parallel the geographic

jurisdiction of management the railway and postal services unions in Greater Hesse have found it essential to establish informal Land organizations as a temporary expedient. The creation of Land unions, permissible under present Military Government regulations, appear imminent in all three Laender of the US Zone. An indirect step towards the eventual establishment of zonal unions has recently been taken with the formation of a labor union committee consisting of 12 members who will serve in an advisory capacity to the Council of Ministers (Laenderrat) on labor and social insurance. The Committee has asked Military Government permission to discuss zonal problems at its meetings.

Within the framework of Military Government regulations, the unions have sought to secure more favorable working conditions in the particular industries and readjustments in wage schedules necessitated by the conversion from war to civilian production. In some instances, they have obtained management approval to cooperate in the execution of employment as organizational gains are consolidated and as the geographic field of union activity is broadened.

GENERAL UNIONS

Functional unions naturally need an overall organization to make it possible for them project and promote those interests which transcend each particular organization. Such general or overall unions are known in Germany as "Dach" organizations. Such organizations are usually federations which give the affiliated functional unions complete autonomy insofar as their internal affairs are concerned, particularly those pertaining to the special problems and activities arising out of industrial relations.

At present there seems to be a tendency to establish highly centralized "Dach" organizations rather than federations. The former is called "Einheits-

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DENAZIFYING THE REICHSPOST

In Germany, the entire civilian communications system, including wire communications, postal services and some radio is organized under a single governmental agency, known as the Reichspost. A prerequisite to the successful administration of Military Government and the rehabilitation of Germany was the rapid restoration of the civil communications system for use by the occupying forces and to provide essential civilian service. The denazification program called for the removal from public office of all Nazis and militarists. "Public office" is defined as including all officials, civil servants or employees in governmental service; thus, almost all Reichspost employees come under the classification of public office holders. The directive entitled "Removal of Nazis and Militarists from the "Reichspost" specifically prohibited all members of the Nazi party and all active supporters of Nazism and militarism from holding positions other than ordinary labor in the Reichspost. Ordinary labor is defined as an inferior position without supervisory, managerial and organizing capacity whatsoever, or participation in employing or discharging or in setting employment or other policies.

SHORTAGE OF EMPLOYEES

The enactment of this program, as well as casualties suffered during the war, has resulted in a chronic shortage of qualified employees especially in the important administrative and supervisory categories, which are infested with Nazi-sponsored appointees. In consideration of this problem, one must remember that a national communications system, if not properly controlled, is one of the most fertile fields for shortage and political

opposition. A single employee engaged in subversive activity may undo the labor of thousands of trusted workmen. In order to understand more fully all aspects of this problem, let us review briefly the chain of events leading up to the present personnel shortage.

The employees of the Reichspost, except for a few laborers and miscellaneous personnel, are regular government employees and members of the German civil service. The civil servant occupies an important and respected position in the German community, characterized by an extreme loyalty to his service and high degree of efficiency in the performance of his duties.

In return the employee is provided with a secure, well paid position and adequate retirement and pension rights. Prior to the occupation, an extensive welfare organization financed by the Reichspost provided medical care and hospitalization. Rest homes and recreation centers, owned and operated by the Reichspost, were always available for its employees. In addition, the Reichspost is one of the largest property owners in Germany, and attractive living quarters were furnished as an inducement to attract capable professionals and in line with the policy that the public servant be an example to the community.

PRE-NAZI APPOINTMENTS RIGID

Prior to the Nazi ascension to power in 1933, all appointments and promotions within the Reichspost, with a few exceptions, were based solely on education, experience, age and the results of rigid state examination. Special requirements and qualifications were provided by the Civil Service Law of 1873, which prescribed the length of preparatory training

and education for the various positions. Among the exceptions to this rule were the members of the Ministry of Posts in Berlin, the organization through which control and supervision of the Reichspost was accomplished. Members of the Ministry were almost entirely political appointees but in the interest of the service were usually chosen from the senior career officials of the postal and telecommunications services.

NAZIS FAVOR NAZIS

When the Nazis came into power special laws and regulations were enacted in favor of the totalitarian form of government. The Reichspost, its multifarious activities dealing directly with the public, was not overlooked as an important vehicle for the propagation of the national socialist ideology. A prerequisite for employment became the applicant's membership in the Nazi party and its affiliated organizations. Following appointment the applicant was expected to participate actively in party functions and to publicly support its policies. Close supervision of all employees was assured through political advisers, attached to the Ministry, who exerted great influence on the appointment and promotion of officials within the Reichspost. The approval of the Party Chancellory (Partey Kanzlei) was required to effect promotions to the higher offices. An intensive campaign was initiated to enlist all civil servants in the party and those who refused, especially officials occupying influential positions, were retired "for the good of the service" and replaced with "old fighters" and ardent new party members.

An extract translated from the "German Reichspost — Administrative Report for the Fiscal Year 1937" will best illustrate this procedure:

"As a special measure for the advancement of worthy national socialists, it was again possible to assimilate on a preferential basis, 740 old party comrades

in the civil service and 700 of them were employed as civil servants according to plan. In general, national socialist requirements were the standard for selection (qualifications, work accomplishments, ethnopolitical consideration, etc.)"

With coercion and steadily applied political and professional pressure, the Nazis gradually inserted party members and sympathizers in all important posts. An example of the fanatical efficiency and thoroughness with which this policy was pursued is contained in the text of a letter from Reichminister Ohnesorge, the head of the Ministry of Posts from until the end of the war, dated August 1938 and addressed to the Presidents of all Reichspost Districts:

"According to Par. 3 (2) of the German Civil Service Law, a civil servant must at all times support the national socialist state without mental reservations, and his entire attitude must be guided by the fact the National Socialist Party, in indissoluble union with the people, is the standard bearer of the ideal of the German state. This cardinal principle is violated not only when a civil servant displays his lack of national socialist conviction; but also when he denies the national socialist philosophy of life, neither knowingly nor purposely, but by the manner in which he discharges the duties of his office; in particular when, by the decisions he makes, or by his bearing in his official and his unofficial capacities he allows an attitude to be noticed which shows that he opposes the national socialist philosophy of life in sentiment and intellect. Such a civil servant is not discharging the duties of his office in such a manner as the national socialist people's community has a right of each civil servant, and such as corresponds to the basic principles of national socialist government.

Because there is no room in the Third Reich for that type of civil servants, The Presidents (of the RPD) are directed in such cases, to submit to me applications

for the retirement of those civil servants who fall into this category, on the basis of paragraph 71 of the German Civil Service Law."

Another factor contributing to the present shortage of employees for telecommunications and postal services was the total war effort of the German Reichspost. The Reichspost employed a total of almost 500,000 persons at the outbreak of the war, of whom 175,000 were drafted into the Wehrmacht by the end of 1944. Some 15,000 were killed during the campaigns and many thousands taken prisoner. Those drafted represented a large percentage of the qualified employees and young apprentices.

As of 31 March 1946 approximately 97.5 percent of the 59,000 employees now working for the Reichspost had been investigated; 73 percent had been returned to their regular positions; 7.5 percent demoted to ordinary labor and approxi-

mately 20 percent discharged from service. The importance of priority for the vetting of top level personnel has been emphasized throughout the tenure of the denazification program and those remaining, all of whom are in the process of investigation, consist entirely of newly recruited employees and personnel in the lower employment categories.

Currently there is a shortage of 3,000 employees as required for Reichspost activities in progress. A major portion of this deficiency exists in the highly specialized supervisory, executive, and professional positions. Local government officials have been instructed to expedite the recruiting of politically suitable personnel. An intensive training program initiated by the Reichspost and returning Prisoners of War have relieved the shortage to a certain extent in the lower employment categories and will provide personnel for expanding Reichspost services.

(Continued from page 6)

gewerkschaft." The latter is known as "Gewerkschaftsbund" and was the type of organization that prevailed in pre-Hitler Germany. While a highly centralized "Dach" organization is desirable in the beginning stages when the recruitment of members is the predominant activity, it is questionable whether such an organization can operate democratically and successfully and can assure a stable labor movement when the unions begin to carry out their economic functions in connection with collective bargaining and labor relations. In this latter and permanent stage, each functional union will be primarily concerned with its specialized and particular problems and responsibilities and may resent interference from the outside. Furthermore, a highly centralized body is bound to become top heavy and unwieldy. The creation of such general unions has appar-

ently been motivated by the limited field of union activity and the restricted scope of union functions. In connection with the latter point. Military Government restrictions on wages and hours have contributed to the curtailment of the field of union negotiations.

In the belief that autonomous functional unions best serve the cause of democracy Military Government has indicated its preference for the federation type of overall organization. As a result, trade unions are now devoting special attention to the formation of Land federation and preparatory meetings among trade union leaders seeking this objective have just been held in Frankfurt and Munich.

One zonal trade union conference has already taken place. A continuing committee was appointed with a view to coordinating the activities of the unions on a zonal basis.

FROM GERMANY

HOUSES FOR EUROPE

Mass production of prefabricated houses for export to the countries of Europe is included in the plans for the encouragement of light industries which have no war potential, it was announced by OMGUS.

Although for the present the shortage of building materials will limit the type of houses to single story units constructed primarily from wood, Military Government officials are encouraging German firms to develop experimental models based on more modern methods and substitute materials. German housing research, geared for the post decade to military requirements, has fallen far behind other countries in this field.

Several firms in the US Zone have already begun limited production. Largest of these firms is K. Kubler A. G. in Stuttgart. Negotiations are now under way for the export of 640 prefabricated houses to France. The lumber for this will be supplied from the French Zone of Germany.

Unofficial meetings have been held in Berlin by construction experts of the four occupying powers and German technicians to study the various types of prefabricated houses that might be acceptable as imports to the Allied countries

German Records Restored

The task of returning to taxation offices throughout Germany important records stored in the ancient Festung Marienburg Castle near Wuerzburg, Bavaria has already begun, it was announced by OMGUS.

The records are duplicates of basic German income tax records for 1940 and 1941, which since have been used by German authorities in checking German returns, and of property tax assessment records of 1941, which represent the last assessment year. They show amount of income tax paid by taxpayers in former years and the amount of property on which the property tax was computed.

About 12,000 pounds of records destined for tax offices in the American Zone have already been deposited in the German post offices for delivery to the respective offices. Approximately three tons belonging to the British Zone have been turned over to British military government officials. Arrangements are being made for the return of 5,000 pounds of records belonging to the French Zone, 7,800 pounds to the Russian Zone, 3,000 pounds to Berlin, and 7,800 pounds to the parts of Germany taken over by Poland. Similar arrangements are being made with Czechoslovakia for return of 2,800 pounds of records belonging to the Sudetenland; with Austria for the return of 5,000 pounds of records from offices in that country, and with Yugoslavia for return of 200 pounds of records.

The tax records were removed to the wine cellar beneath the partly destroyed Festung Marienburg by German authorities during the war when destruction of tax offices by bombing or fire threatened to destroy the essential records. The subterranean storage place was considered by the Germans to be far enough underground and sufficiently distant from the

winemaking center of Wuerzburg to minimize risk of their destruction by bombs hurled at the Bavarian city.

The records were carefully stored in an electric-lighted vaulted cellar 50 feet wide and 300 feet long. A German custodian, a former employee of the Reich Ministry of Finance, indexed the vast collection to facilitate their return to the offices from which they had been taken for safe keeping.

Political Code for Germans

A codification of previous orders of Military Government regulating the structure of German political parties has been put into effect by OMGUS.

The new code guarantees democratic procedure in the election of party officers and party candidates for public office and at the same time protects the members against arbitrary action of the party leadership.

It permits the amalgamation with another party only after the question has been submitted to a party convention of democratically elected delegates.

According to the code, all party members and candidates for membership must be fully informed as to their obligations to the party. They must receive regular and adequate reports on the financial status of the party, and they may not be expelled without a hearing before an impartial board, which is to include representatives of their local group.

In addition the regulations prescribe that the party's books must be audited regularly by independent, accredited accountants.

The new codification which was added to previous Military Government regulations, reads as follows:

1. Political parties will observe the following procedures which will be written into their constitutions and by-laws:

(a) Party officers at all levels will be elected once a year by secret ballot. All members and delegates authorized to vote for party officers shall have unrestricted

right to make nominations; a reasonable time shall be allowed for such members or delegates to acquaint themselves with nominees before voting on them. Election shall be by majority only, with run-off balloting if necessary. Party candidates for public office will be nominated in a similar manner.

(b) All meetings and conventions together with their purposes will be announced at least one week in advance, except in cases of emergency.

(c) Amalgamation with another party will be permitted provided the questions is submitted to a party convention of democratically elected delegates.

(d) Adequate and regular reports shall be made to the membership on financial status. Account books shall be audited periodically by accredited and independent auditors.

(e) A clear statement of obligations of members to the party and of the evidence required to show membership in good standing shall be made to all members and candidates for membership.

(f) No member may be expelled without a hearing before an impartial party including representatives of his local group.

2. Elections for party officers, as set forth in the above paragraph, will be made prior to the nomination of candidates for the constitutional assembly elections to be held in June.

3. Party candidates for the same constitutional assembly elections will be nominated in the manner described in paragraph 1-c above.

German International Mail

During the first 15 days of the re-established German international mail service, the Deutsche Reichspost handled a total of 3,981 kilograms of outgoing mail, or about 500,000 letters and postcards destined for foreign countries, and received 153 kilograms of incoming mail,
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YOUTH —

The Big Problem in Germany



A survey just completed by the Office of Information Control, Military Government for Germany, to determine the attitudes of German youth of school age, presents both encouraging and discouraging aspects. Its purpose was to evaluate the effectiveness of the Information Control and Education program of Military Government in the reeducation of German youth and in its more positive results it showed that of the 134 youngsters who participated only 50 demonstrated attitudes which were still unmistakably Nazi.

However, 24 of the remaining group had strongly nationalistic and chauvinistic views. Twenty-nine exhibited Democratic lines of thinking and seemed to have been exposed to doctrines of the Christian Democratic Union or the Liberal Democratic Party. Sixteen children adhered to socialist ideas and two reflected communist attitudes. Six were so unclear in their thinking as to make their political philosophy unidentifiable beyond a general designation as conservative.

Reeducation of German youth, the survey suggests, has resulted in creating in its minds full knowledge of the failure of Nazism, but has not yet replaced this with an understanding of or belief in democracy. While further studies will be necessary fully to determine trends, it is clear that in future programs less emphasis needs to be given to the negative phase of education, to wit: emphasizing the failure of nazism, and greater emphasis ought to be placed on a more positive phase which will indicate how

democracy can help Germany to recover as a nation.

While the report assumed that boys and girl of 14 would reflect the attitudes of those at home while those over 16 would more nearly reflect their own opinion, in all cases every effort was made to encourage the children to be frank in their statements. The method used was to ask the children to write original essays.

The group of youngsters was not truly representative of the community, since they included a high proportion with middle and upper class family backgrounds. Furthermore, the Nazi Party indoctrination had concentrated on the youth of Germany, the Hitler Jugend had provided them with many advantages to stimulate their favorable reaction to the subtle indoctrination fed to them at work and at play, and thus it is clear that few if any youth in Germany had failed to receive a thorough course in the principles of Nazism.

The children expressed little hostility toward the Americans, and the group seemed to feel that economic recovery was farthest advanced in the American and British zones. The children felt that the recovery of Silesia was more important to the future of Germany than was the retention of the Ruhr. The youth over 16 were more uniformly pessimistic about Germany's future than were those under 14.

Excerpts from the compositions written by the youths reflect some of the senti-

ments expressed. Many of the ideas and phrases stem from the thinking of Nazi leaders or the German nationalist philosophers who have permeated the cultural life of Germany for the past one hundred years. A selection of these excerpts follows.

Said a 12-year-old boy . . . "Germany is in a very bad state as a result of the war. I hope that we can have a strong fuehrer who will again help us out of our needs, and who will lead Germany on the right path so



that the Germans will be looked up to as a country that is again free and which lives in peace."

An 11-year-old thought that . . . "Without leadership our people sway like a wrecked ship on the ocean. May there soon be a unified German Reich in which every German can again be proud. I hope that soon German ships can travel the seas of the world and draw the attention of the world to the great German people."



A Girl of 12 Wrote that . . . "Then, all the houses which have been destroyed must be rebuilt. Then, we can give our refugees a home of their own. All people must promise not to fight again. Then, we must have a righteous, dear fuehrer again who does



not think himself too big, and who handles his people like a father. The criminals ought not to be equally sentenced to death, for perhaps they are innocent; and, when it comes out that they are innocent, they are already dead. Criminals ought

not to be slowly put to death, but they ought to have a quick, painless death. And, then, those people who suffer from incurable diseases must have a cure found, so that other people won't die in so much pain."

From a lad of 13 . . . "... my fatherland is occupied by foreign troops, and how long this occupation lasts will depend upon the behavior of the Germans. Militarism and fascism must no longer play their part in German statesmanship. At the same time, the military authorities must behave to-



ward us in a Christian fashion. Christianity must be the new foundation of our life. When we can work on this foundation, we will again be a great nation and we will be able to take our place in the world with other nations."

An 11-year-old opined . . . "I think that the future of Germany will again be bright if the American troops will go home. Then, Germany can again be taken into the League of United Nations, and then there will be no more danger for Germany."



According to a boy of 14 . . . "Unfortunately, we have lost the war. As a result, many boys who ordinarily would have taken up the profession of soldiering are at loose ends to know what to do about their futures. At present, the Allies rule Germany and we must obey them. But, I hope that when they leave Germany soon, we Germans will rebuild Germany and have our own government. When that takes



place, it may be possible for the German army to be restored so that Germany can be protected."

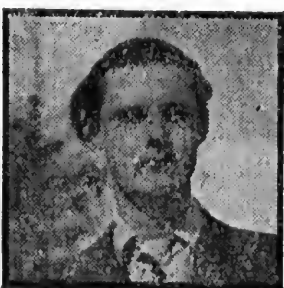
A boy of 12 Wished that... "Germany will be the way it was before the war, and that it will not lie prostrate



as at present. I believe that the hatred and envy of others toward Germany will be less of a threat when the whole German nation can live united together as it was in the

Third Reich. At present, only those who hate us rule us. But, if we can keep ourselves together and unified and solve our food problems, we will again have a government like the one we had under our beloved Third Reich. We will again be strong and respected. That's what I think about the future of Germany."

A youth of 17 said... "German youth, the heart so to speak and the focal point of the history of the German Third Reich,



can never forget these times — nor can we learn to like our former enemies. We shall remember what our enemies have done to us, and we swear we shall never forget them. How

noble and how beautiful the Third Reich looks to us now, as we stand in the midst of the rubble and destruction of our beloved Germany. We can only beat our breasts and cry out, 'Oh, Germany, how can you have sunk so low?' In what other period of German history was the the living standard so high, the unity of the German people so great, and economic might so powerful as it was in the wonderful days of the Third Reich. Our present conditions have been brought about as a result of the interests of the Allied powers to destroy the greatness of Germany and to erect a dictatorship

over our proud country. It is possible that Hitler might have permitted certain bad things to come about, but did he not do a great deal of good for Germany? In the main, shall a great idea such as National Socialism be destroyed because of the failings of a few little men? Instead of four parties, the German youth wants but one united party. It is time to shout again, 'Germany, Awake!' Our call, the characteristic call of the Third Reich, may in time again bring German unity to the fore and into power — not under the motto as it was in the Third Reich, but over and above that, to develop a free, independent government which wills that the German people shall again have a great place in the world. Further, this government shall have as its goal to increase the living space of the German people and to give the Germans all the fruits of the soil which are by their rights theirs. We shall accomplish this not in a military way, but through peaceful diplomacy."

There is some evidence that democratic doctrines also have reached the young people. Fundamental liberal and socialist concepts seem to be expressed in the following experts:

And an 18-year-old girl wrote... "Today, one can say scarcely anything conclusive about the future of our fatherland.



There are now too many people in the narrow space of our country. Every neighboring state wants to compress us even more by driving out the Germans from countries

where they have lived for hundreds of years into the over-populated remaining portion of Germany. We can't even import the most important food essentials, and we have no possibility to pay for them with our own manufactured goods. I wish for myself a righteous division of earth under the slo-

gan, to each what he needs. Under such an international motto, all people will live in peace and not be frightened by those who have the atom bomb. Then every nation will live in order and have an assured place in the sun."

While a girl of 11 hoped... "That the occupational authorities will not hinder us too much in our goals of building a new powerful Germany of joy, work, and many children. But perhaps our enemies want to keep us down, for they are afraid of our competition, which later on can be quite dangerous.



Our slogan for the youth is, 'To fall down is no sin, but to remain there is a great danger.'"

Said a child of 12... "The future of Germany appears very, very black to me, because the Allied air force has scattered our people and turned our cities into ruins and ashes. Due to the shortage of raw materials, it is quite impossible to rebuild Germany within the next few decades. Because of the money shortage, German industry can buy no materials on the outside."



An adolescent of 17 said... "There can be no doubt that Germany at the present time is in an extremely bad position. *Who led Germany into this disaster and who was responsible for this are questions I am willing to put aside at the moment.* (Our Italics. Ed.) The fact remains that



through the breakup of Germany everyone suffers, and that is now a problem which concerns us all. We don't want to belong with those who are still not

finished with the ideas of the past, and who still want to drive us to that fate which the past has brought us. Times have changed."

Another, age 13 stated... "My wish is that we do not go back to the past, but develop a new democratic Germany out of the betrayed fatherland — so that Germany will never again be a disturber of the peace, but rather a country which is well thought of all over the world. We hope that we can have a new government which works in terms of right and which does not oppress and exploit the people the way the Third Reich did."



From a girl of 19... It is difficult to talk openly with a representative of a foreign enemy power... this American has so many opportunities to punish me for telling the truth that I am afraid to express myself for fear of being liable to internment as a Nazi and having all opportunities closed to me in the community. The Americans try to sabotage reconstruction through chicanery. I want my German fatherland to be free from its enemies, free from every occupational army, and independent in every way. My hope that the enemies will leave our fatherland is so far away — and yet that is the only way in which our country can be rebuilt and things become better. As long as American soldiers beat up youth and old people, so long will the hatred on both sides remain. This hatred will undoubtedly grow in the future. The separation of the East and the West from the South of Germany is bringing about chaos. I do not know what the aim is of this agreement among the Allied powers to destroy Germany."





OCCUPATION STILL

A WAR DEPARTMENT JOB

NY Herald Tribune: "Responsibility for co-ordinating American occupation policy in Germany, Austria, Japan and Korea was placed yesterday on a joint State-War-Navy committee. A directive to that effect was issued by Secretary of State Byrnes shortly after Maj. Gen. John H. Hildring had been sworn in as Assistant Secretary of State directly responsible for the department's functions on the committee. The directive said, however, that the War Department would continue to be responsible for the execution and administration of policy in the occupied areas."

GERMAN ECONOMY

The New York Times: "French insistence that the Ruhr-Rhineland be separated from Germany is holding back operation of the Allied Control Council plan for a peaceful German occupation, Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols declared last night at a meeting in New York. Gen. Echols is director of the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department and previously was chief of the Internal Affairs Division of the US Group Control Council in Germany. The General warned that unless Germany was quickly treated as an economic unit, a chaotic condition might develop in the country. He urged that sufficient food be sent to prevent starvation and rioting. The US Army, he declared, has done "an extraordinarily good job" during the occupation. Secretary of War Patterson also spoke, but his remarks were off the record. The

meeting was sponsored by the Writers Board."

The New York Times: "The amputation from the German economy is directly responsible for a large part of the catastrophic economic situation there, and the resumption of German-Austrian trade is an economic necessity of the first order, according to reports made to the American High Command in Austria by its economic and commercial experts. The unfortunate outcome of the order of late last autumn prohibiting barter trade between Austria and Germany — and therefore practically all trade — apparently is another triumph for the Nazi's rule-or-ruin policy of creating a Europe that is unworkable without them."

GERMAN UNDERGROUND

Chicago Tribune: An intelligence report revealing that many prominent members of the German foreign office and diplomatic service participated in an unsuccessful conspiracy to overthrow the Hitler regime and performed valuable services for the allies was placed in the Congressional Record Tuesday by Representative Judd. In view of the dangers risked and sacrifices made by the anti-Nazi Germans, thousands of whom gave their lives, it is incredible that Americans have been so tardy in giving support to them Representative Juss said."

ARMY GROUND FORCES

The New York Times: "In a review of war time operations the Army

Ground Forces told Saturday the story of its part in making the US a first-rate military power, beginning at a time when it had only twenty-eight partly-trained divisions while the Germans could muster 300 and the Japanese 120 with considerable combat experience. Between the lines of the report issued by Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General of AGF, was the old story of American unpreparedness, and then the great effort which put a ground Army of 4,194,000 enlisted men and 230,000 officers on ten major battle fronts. The story stressed the planning of the emergency period, the training and the logistics which put 96 percent of the Army overseas and 88 of the 89 divisions in combat."

SERIOUS FOOD SITUATION

Chicago Tribune: "A foreboding picture of the serious food situation facing the conquered Germans today was presented by Lt. Gen. Lucius Clay, military governor of the American occupation zone of Germany, to Herbert Hoover, who is making a European food investigation for President Truman.

"In a conference shortly after the former President's arrival here from London, Gen. Clay told him that the Germans are unable to work on the reduced rations of 1,275 calories now prevailing in the American zone. The ration, necessitated by the food shortage, is sufficient to maintain life, but not to enable men to work, Clay said.

"Clay said the result of the even more drastic cut in British zone, where the caloric intake now is only 1,045, already is evident in the steadily dropping coal production.

"Infant mortality in the American section now is four times the normal German rate, the general stated.

"Clay was reported to be of the opinion that Germany must be saved, otherwise the deadweight of its collapse will drag down neighboring countries."

CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT NEEDED

Baltimore Sun: "Failure to establish a centralized government in Germany has resulted in a low morale and uncertainty about the future on the part of the population, constituting major hindrances to all economic activity in the United States zone, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney declared today.

"In his most elaborate report as military governor on achievements of the American occupation to date, General McNarney listed these conditions as major underlying factors in a basically adverse situation:

Progressive depletion of raw materials and supplies on hand, resulting from lack of interzonal trade.

Loss of popular confidence in the currency and a tendency toward hoarding tangible goods.

Lack of an adequate basis for normal financial transactions.

Continuing problems of transport.

Lack of sufficient food to support the anticipated calory ration.

"Reiterating assertions made by General Eisenhower when he was commander of United States forces in Europe and military governor, General McNarney said the economic aims of the Potsdam conference had failed because Germany was not being treated as an economic unit."

ON BRITISH OCCUPATION

Cincinnati Times Star, Samuel Lubell

"Driving into the British occupation zone from Kassel, one's first impression is of how relaxed is the atmosphere. Perhaps it is because Kassel, the last city in the American zone, is so devastated while the first small villages over the British line are intact and untouched by bombing, but you feel as if you've left the oppressive city for a quiet, soothing drive in the country.

"This sensation of being in the restful country stays with you westward across the British zone until the ruins and

smokestacks of the Ruhr come into sight. Then you feel you are back again in the oppressive city with all its wreckage—physical and human — and with all its problems. No other place in Germany has such a concentration of troubles as has the Ruhr.

“At lunch at British Control Commission Headquarters the first day, I remarked to a British public relations officer how easygoing everything seemed in contrast to the more hectic atmosphere in the American zone.

‘We are relaxed because we’re here to stay,’ he explained, ‘maybe 20 years.’ ‘You know we have the feeling we are the only ones who are ready to do the job in Germany... we feel it’s up to the British to stick it out and make a go of it.’”

GERMAN TRADE SECRETS

The Washington Post: “Help in classifying and cataloging German trade secrets, available to American industry as

a part of our reparations from Germany, was asked last week by American authorities.

“Help in classifying and cataloging German trade secrets, available to American industry as a part of our reparations from Germany, was asked last week by American authorities.

“In any open letter to American industrial and scientific groups John Green, executive secretary of the publications board of the Department of Commerce, asked for aid in determining what German trade secrets would be most helpful.

“Green declared that there is danger that this country will not take full advantage of its opportunities in Germany.

‘Never before has American industry had such an opportunity to acquire information based on years of painstaking research so quickly and at such little cost,’ Green said.”

(Continued from page 11)

or about 20,000 letters and postcards, Military Government announced. The 15-day report covers all of occupied Germany except the Soviet Zone.

International mail service for German civilians was inaugurated on 1 April of this year. However, during the first few days, the volume of international mail was nominal. Since then, it has maintained a steady flow with outgoing mail averaging about 400 kilograms, or about 52,000 pieces per day, and incoming mail about 15 kilograms, or about 1,800 pieces daily.

Prior to the outbreak of war in 1939, the Reichspost handled a daily average of 650,000 outgoing letters and postcards

and 400,000 incoming pieces. However, since the resumption of international postal service, mail going outside of Germany has been limited to purely personal and domestic affairs contained in letters not exceeding twenty grams in weight and non-illustrated postcards. Business mail is prohibited.

The Reichspost dispatches to and receives mail from every foreign country with the exception of Japan and its former dependencies, and Spain.

International mail to and from the United States Zone is processed through four exchange offices — Berlin, Munich, Frankfurt am Main and Stuttgart.

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US			
Office of Mil Gov for Germany US Berlin			Lt Gen Lucius D Clay
LAND WURTTENBERG-BADEN			
Office of Mil Gov for Württemberg- Baden	Stuttgart		Col M O Edwards
		1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)	
Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart 1st Mobile Maint Plat Zuffenhausen Hq 1st MG Med Gp Stuttgart			Col M O Edwards 1st Lt J P Clifford Capt E G Thompson Lt Col Beckjord
Württemberg			
E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col M O Edwards
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col L Jackson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Capt R N Tharp
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Capt R H Nation
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt R H Agate
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Capt W R Danheiser
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Capt F A McDonald
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	1st Lt J E Switzer
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj J A Holbrook
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	1st Lt H Putman
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Maj M S Pullen
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	1st Lt J Strauss
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Capt J B Cress
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt B Panettiere
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Strauss
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt W J Vallaza
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	1st Lt R E Alley
Landesbezirk North Baden			
F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj M L Hoover
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col W T Burt
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	1st Lt L L Goldman
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	1st Lt I Maghran
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Peterson

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
LAND GREATER HESSE			
Office of Mil Gov. for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden			Col J R Newman
		2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)	
Hq 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Hq Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Sv Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Oberursel 2d MG Med Gp H-87 US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr) H-88 US Ln Det Bad Ems (Saar) 307 Hq (Westphalia Reg) Munster		Liaison Liaison	Col J R Newman Lt J F McKiernan Capt B A Sturdevan Maj B H Kean Capt G E Skaggs Maj W Condry Lt Col L J Dockal
Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden			
E-5 Wiesbaden E-6 Frankfurt F-15 Wiesbaden G-41 Wetzlar H-77 Dillenburg H-78 Gelnhausen H-79 Hanau H-80 Weilburg H-81 Hofheim H-83 Rüdeshheim H-86 Bad Homburg		RB Wiesbaden SK Frankfurt SK Wiesbaden LK Wetzlar LK Dillenburg LK Gelnhausen & *LK Schlüchtern SK-LK Hanau *LK Limburg & LK Oberlahn LK Maintaunus LK Rheingau *LK Usingen & LK Obertaunus	Col J R Newman Col R K Phelps Maj M E Chotas Maj M Baymor Capt G A Abood Capt W F Johnson Lt Col T Turner Capt H L Edberg Maj J C Nelson Capt T Allegretti Capt L R Jones
Regierungsbezirk Kassel			
E-4 Kassel F-14 Kassel G-38 Fritzlar G-39 Marburg G-40 Fulda G-48 Korbach H-65 Eschwege H-67 Hersfeld H-68 Hofgeismar		RB Kassel & *LK Melsungen SK-LK Kassel & *LK Melsungen LK Fritzlar-Homburg & *LK Ziegenhain SK-LK Marburg SK-LK Fulda & *LK Hünfeld LK Waldeck & *LK Frankenberg LK Eschwege & *LK Witzzenhausen LK Hersfeld & *LK Rotenburg LK Hofgeismar & *LK Wolfhagen	Lt Col A Skarry Maj G C Sola Capt G DeNubla Maj R A Gish Lt Col C F Russe Maj R S Williams Maj R F Musgrove Capt G S Iredell Capt S B Borda
Regierungsbezirk Hessen			
E-3 Darmstadt F-12 Darmstadt F-13 Offenbach G-31 Heppenheim G-32 Büdingen G-33 Dieburg G-34 Friedberg G-35 Giessen H-62 Lauterbach *Liaison and security		RB Hessen SK-LK Darmstadt & *LK Gross-Gerau SK-LK Offenbach LK Bergstrasse & *LK Erbach LK Büdingen LK Dieburg LK Friedberg & *ICB Bad Nauheim SK-LK Giessen LK Lauterbach & *LK Alsfeld	Lt Col W R Swarm Capt M P Laird Capt C H Carter Maj L W Brown Capt T A Norris Capt J S Chapin Maj R J Willard Capt C H Lennerville Capt H Nickelsberg

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
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LAND BAVARIA

Office of
Mil Gov for
Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3d Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Regt Munich
Hq Co Munich
Sv Co Munich
3d MG Med Det Munich

Col C C Morgan
Capt J W Preston
Capt L R Clark
Lt Col E R Jenney

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A Würzburg
E-202 Würzburg
F-210 Würzburg
G-220 Aschaffenburg
G-221 Schweinfurt
H-250 Bad Kissingen
H-251 Kitzingen
I-330 Alzenau
I-331 Brückenau
I-332 Ebern
I-333 Gemünden
I-334 Gerolzhofen
I-335 Hammelburg
I-336 Hassfurt
I-337 Hofheim
I-338 Karlstadt
I-339 Königshofen
I-340 Lohr
I-341 Marktheidenfeld
I-342 Mellrichstadt
I-343 Miltenberg
I-344 Neustadt Saale
I-345 Obernburg
I-346 Ochsenfurt

RB Mainfranken
SK-LK Würzburg
SK-LK Aschaffenburg
SK-LK Schweinfurt
LK Kissingen
LK Kitzingen
LK Alzenau
LK Brückenau
LK Ebern
LK Gemünden
LK Gerolzhofen
LK Hammelburg
LK Hassfurt
LK Hofheim
LK Karlstadt
LK Königshofen
LK Lohr
LK Marktheidenfeld
LK Mellrichstadt
LK Miltenberg
LK Neustadt a. d. Saale
LK Obernburg
LK Ochsenfurt

Maj J M Phillips
Maj J M Philipps
Capt Griffin
Capt J Hurst
Maj G M Marsh
Capt M A Potter
Capt L A Mercadante
Capt A T Neumann
Capt Grodzinski
Capt R W Jones
1st Lt J J Cotter
1st Lt G Fechan
Capt K L Ellis
Capt L Jaeger
Capt F Beelby
Capt W E Brayden
Capt C Boden
Capt E E Kelly
Maj M B Voorhees
Lt L K Owens
Capt D J Huffman
Capt E F Warnke
Capt J Bumic
Capt J R Cain

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B Ansbach
E-203 Ansbach
F-211 Nürnberg
G-222 Bamberg
G-223 Bayreuth
G-224 Erlangen
G-225 Coburg
G-226 Kronach
G-227 Hof
G-228 Ansbach
G-229 Fürth
G-247 Lichtenfels
H-252 Ebermannstadt
H-253 Hochstadt
H-254 Kulmbach
H-255 Pegnitz
H-256 Munchberg
H-258 Rehau
H-259 Wunseidel
H-260 Forchheim
H-261 Dinkelsbühl
H-262 Eichstadt

RB Ober and Mittelfranken
SK-LK Nürnberg
SK-LK Bamberg
SK-LK Bayreuth
LK Erlangen
SK-LK Coburg
LK Kronach
SK-LK Hof
SK-LK Ansbach
SK-LK Fürth
LK Lichtenfels
LK Ebermannstadt
LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch
LK Kulmbach
LK Pegnitz
LK Munchberg
LK Rehau
LK Wunseidel
LK Forchheim
LK Dinkelsbühl
LK Eichstadt

Col E M Haight
Col E M Haight
Lt Col C Klise
Lt Col J R Case
Capt B F Stroup
Lt Col F Robie
Maj S Klein
Capt J F Begley
Capt L J Cochran
Lt Col W R Whitaker
Maj J D Cofer
Maj F W Crimp
Maj R Y Boyer
Maj F K Hinchey
Lt Col P B Lamson
Capt F J Stamatis
Maj A C Abbott
Capt W W Evans
Maj T Cleary
Maj R J Nielson
Capt J Wyatt
Capt R Towle

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj P W Zurn
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	1st Lt L Franklin
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Capt R Peters
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	1st Lt W Williams
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt L C Wheeler
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Capt G B Jones
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt W T Morris
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt H F Casademont

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		Lt Col G D Hastings
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden & LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj M Wickersham
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	1st Lt P T Little
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt D E Waugh
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Maj E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	1st Lt P N Giccola
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt R G Miller
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt R O Woodward
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt H Cohen
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj T R B Coykendall
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	1st Lt R Macwhorker
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt G L Milner
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Maj F T Brewster
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt R Dayton
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt F N Shanbacker
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	Capt F Trayham
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt M W Doane
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt A J Dann
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt M O Smith
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A J Gallant
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Lt J C Mitchell
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	1st Lt J McWatters
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbit
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	1st Lt A L Stone

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich		Lt Col J W Hensel
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col E Keller
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj E Boney

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Capt W P Lovett
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C H Bischoff
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Capt W Cedleut
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj F L Tracy
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj M H Nitz
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Maj C A Brown
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt N W Borring
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt W M Forys
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt A L Klinger
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt Dickerson
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt B B Simmons
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
H-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj Mawrence
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Maj G Horvath
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Maj H Hesson
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt H Dierman
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Maj A G Snow
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Capt B Bark

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Augsburg		Lt Col C M Avery
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	1st Lt H Herzeld
G-240	Weissenborn	LK Neu Ulm	Capt J Morris
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Lt Col R S Wagner
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Capt F W Glass
H-293	Günzburg	LK Günzburg	Capt J Woodward
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	1st Lt M W Toetser
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt E D Schanck
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Whitney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt J Renalds
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	1st Lt Mostowicz
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt D H Moran
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	1st Lt I Crees

U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of Mil Gov (US Sector Berlin)	Berlin	U. S. Sector, Berlin District (APO 755)	Col F L Howley
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BREMEN PORT COMAND (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov (Bremen Port Command)	Bremen	Bremen Port Command	Lt Col C H Scott
Office of Mil Gov for Bremen	Bremen	SK Bremen	Lt Col J M Shamel
Office of Mil Gov for Wesermünde	Wesermünde	SK Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Diggs

